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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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The indications are that no one is more glad than the Filipinos that the war is over.

They begin early in Mississippi, where a five-year-old has just shot and killed his brother because the latter offended him.

The Republicans in Congress have the power to put the money of the country on a sound basis. They should exercise that power without hesitation.

Mr. Bryan will criticize the President's message, and so would Aguinaldo if he were where it could reach him. The third member of "the glorious trinity" is dead.

The Massachusetts anti-imperialist who said that he would rather be Aguinaldo than McKinley can be assured that Aguinaldo would probably like to change places with him.

The Milwaukee Sentinel says that the Senate should devise some plan to cut off the talk in that body which is not debate. Such a rule would keep several senators in perpetual silence.

President McKinley in his message twice quoted his Republican predecessor Harrison as precedent and authority. Had Mr. Bryan been made President would he have quoted Mr. Cleveland?

Word comes from Nebraska that Mr. Hitchcock, of the Omaha World-Herald, will be appointed by the Populist Governor to succeed Mr. Hayward, who died yesterday. Any one is preferable to the ever-erratic Allen.

The Democrats of the Bryan brand will not like the President's message, but in the days of George Washington there were those who denounced his message because they believed him to be in favor of monarchy.

The fact that an Indianapolis secured a well-defined "scoop" on the rest of the congressmen in the introduction of a financial measure detracts nothing from the honor of the Hoosier State at the national capital.

The attention of newspaper readers who want to know about war is now directed mainly toward South Africa, but the looking doesn't do them much good. The long-distance telephone lines to the various battlefields are not in good working order.

There could be no more auspicious season for a President's message—a prosperous country, a dying insurrection in Luzon and a decree of the Supreme Court affirming the wisdom of Republican legislation ten years ago and the broader functions of the federal government.

Aguinaldo's mother says he is not sufficiently civilized to keep from being misled by bad counsel from his native advisers. Messrs. Atkinson, Winslow et al. will not agree with this estimate of the Filipino figurehead. What does his mother know about him, anyway?

An exchange, which has been making inquiries, finds that prominent Republicans in nearly every Northern State are earnestly in favor of a representation in the Republican national convention based upon votes, as proposed by Mr. Payne, of the national committee.

Now that the President has called attention to the abuses of the second-class mail provision of the postal laws, Congress should give the matter more attention than it has. There is no reason why the postal service should be a burden to the country simply to promote private interests.

There will be less unhappiness of a very positive character in this city the next three months if people will supply themselves with coal or wood for the cold spells. During the mild periods gas can be used, and the Council should see that people pay for it only during the days there is enough to keep them comfortable.

A statement in an outline of the President's message in an evening paper, to the effect that widows of soldiers of the war for the Union shall receive pensions of \$50 a year, will cause very general misunderstanding. What the President recommends is that the widow whose income, exclusive of her earnings, is less than \$50 a year shall be entitled to a pension. At present the limit is \$15 a year.

One of the most intelligent writers of financial articles for the press, and one who has nothing to say of politics as it relates to parties, says that the session of Congress which has begun "does not excite the apprehension of financial disturbances which usually attends the deliberations of that body." This is a recognition of the wisdom of a Republican majority which could not be found when Democratic Congresses had the affairs of the country in their hands. The Republican party in Congress may not meet the expectations of those who believe that there should be

quite important financial legislation, but it does not cause any apprehension in any quarter. In other words, a Republican Congress is trusted by the country.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President McKinley's message is the longest on record, yet those who look it over to see where it could be reduced, and at the same time give to Congress the condition of public affairs and such recommendations as he deems important, will find they have undertaken a difficult task. The United States is a large nation, with varied interests and world-wide relations. The Spanish war, for which both parties are responsible, added very materially to the important interests of the government and the duties of the President.

If it is assumed that the President puts the matters which he regards of the greater importance in the first of his message, he holds that currency and bond legislation is the most important. In his judgment the time has come to establish the gold basis and to take the government out of the business of issuing money by extending the operations of the national banking system so that it can respond to the demands of the business of the country, which, during some periods, requires a greater volume of circulating medium than at others.

The President would have a gold reserve for the redemption of greenbacks and the keeping of the two metals at parity with each other. Thus the treasury would be a tower of strength rather than a source of weakness whenever financial clouds appear. The President next advocates the encouragement of a merchant marine by Congress as a necessity of our broadening commerce. He then takes up the matter of trusts. He regards combinations designed to control production and fix prices in a manner to interfere with fair competition as evils and not the evolution of our industrial system. It may be an old-fashioned theory, but the President holds it, and quotes ex-President Harrison and Senator Sherman and expresses the opinion that Congress has the power to prevent interference with commerce between the States.

Considerable space is devoted to setting forth our relations with other nations. It is enough for the most of us to know that we are at peace with the world and on terms of unusual friendship with all the nations. Some matters, like the opening of the markets of Germany for our agricultural products, and the fussiness of Canada relative to the Alaskan boundary, remain to be adjusted, but they are trivial affairs. The Samoan difficulty, which has been the cause of frequently recurring discussions, has been settled.

The President declares that the United States must keep its pledge to Cuba and the world to give the people of the island an independent government. All the efforts of the United States must be directed to that end. Everything which has been done by the authority of the President has that end in view. It is the duty of this government to see that the people of Cuba are in a position to maintain a stable and free government before its supervision is withdrawn. In the President's judgment our mission is not fulfilled if we "turn adrift any loosely framed commonwealth to face the vicissitudes which too often attend weaker states."

A considerable portion of the message is devoted to the Philippines. The President takes the ground that the islands are ours "by every title of law and equity," and that "they cannot be abandoned" unless we are willing "to leave them at once to anarchy and finally to barbarism," and "fling them, a golden apple of discord, among the rival powers." For the government of the islands the president offers no suggestion. The plan of government is left to the wisdom of Congress. Both in regard to Cuba and the Philippines, the views of the President make the charge of imperialism and militarism grotesque, since all he has done and all he recommends tend to establish free government, administered by the people of the islands.

The President briefly sets forth the reasons which led him to modify the last order of his predecessor extending the limits of the classified service. To all reasonable friends of an efficient civil service the President's reason for his action will be satisfactory. He has extended to the army and other branches of the service, to which it is impossible to apply a competitive examination, the system which has produced such excellent results in the navy yards. The President expresses the opinion that the merit system has been greatly strengthened by the changes which he has made. He declares that character and qualification shall be the prerequisites to employment in the civil service in the newly acquired possessions.

The foregoing are a few of the more prominent features of a message which shows that the President is familiar with the varied affairs of the government.

THE TWO PARTIES AND TRUSTS.

The decision of the Supreme Court affirming the right of Congress to legislate in regard to trusts, coming as it does just as Congress is taking up its work, will doubtless have the effect of encouraging the lawmaking body to further legislation upon the subject. The only legislation upon the subject was that of the last Congress which was Republican in both branches. President McKinley, in his message, very appropriately, not to say adroitly, presents the attitude and the efforts of the two parties in the government upon this question.

The President quotes from the message of President Harrison in December, 1889, to show that at that period Republican statesmen appreciated the evils which might result from combinations to restrict production and trade. He further calls attention to the fact that the Congress to which this message was delivered responded by the passage of the Sherman anti-trust act. It was evidently the opinion of General Harrison and Senator Sherman that the federal government has authority under the Constitution to deal with combinations interfering with the freedom of interstate commerce.

But how was it with the Democrats? Mr. Cleveland's attorney general caused it to be understood that the Sherman law was invalid and gave the country the impression that the federal government had no sanction under the Constitution to legislate in regard to trusts. Mr. Cleveland, two years after the passage of the Sherman act, in his message to Congress, which President McKinley quotes, expressed doubt whether a remedy for the evil of trusts could be found in federal legislation.

At the same time he condemned the Sherman act as inadequate, because of the interpretation of the courts. The fact is Mr. Cleveland, his attorney general, Mr. Olney, and other leaders and lawyers of the Democratic persuasion were not able to defend themselves of the long-standing Democratic doctrine that under the federal Constitution the United States has no implied powers and possesses only such as are founded upon the strictest construction of the Constitution. That doctrine is now a tradition, and a tradition that is vanishing.

The Supreme Court has decided in every case in which unlawful combinations are attempted in violation of interstate commerce that Congress has power to legislate. It has, therefore, sustained the views of Harrison, Sherman and leading Republicans which are embodied in the Sherman law and has rejected the doubts of Mr. Cleveland and his associates, who seemed to prevent the two entirely Democratic Congresses which followed the Congress enacting the Sherman law from taking any action hostile to trusts. In this latest decision the court has declared without reservation that Congress has power to legislate against all combinations of manufacturers which are in restraint of commerce between the States. And now President McKinley urges Congress, which has the highest assurance of its right to legislate against trusts prejudicial to interstate commerce, to enact further anti-trust laws.

REPRESENTATION AND VOTES.

There is every reason to believe that the proposition of Mr. Payne, the Wisconsin member of the national Republican committee, to base the representation in national nominating conventions upon the number of Republican votes polled at the preceding presidential election will meet the general approval of the Republicans in the States in which there is a fighting Republican party. Such a change is clearly in line with the representative idea of government. Except in Tennessee and Virginia there is no Republican party in the South. There might be under different conditions, but those conditions are at present out of the question. The most those who would be Republicans in the South for their part is that they give them, with the rest of the country, sound legislation and effective administration.

As it now stands, the 124 delegates from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina, with a minority of the delegates from the Republican States from the North, could nominate a candidate for President, and yet the Republicans in most of those States do not have a state ticket, and would not have a state organization if it were not for sending delegates to the national conventions. While there are some good men in the Republican party in the South, there is a good reason to believe that they maintain the two or three fighting organizations they have simply to secure the federal patronage. As a matter of fact, the contending organizations are a hindrance to the growth of Republican influence in the South, because administrations are generally so bound to those men that they cannot ignore them and appoint to office conservative men who enjoy the confidence of the people among whom they live. The injustice of the present system appears in the fact that the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina, casting 200,075 votes in 1896, had 124 delegates in the last national convention, while Indiana, giving McKinley 237,748 votes, had but thirty votes in the nominating convention. This is simply a sample of the injustice of the present system of representation in Republican national conventions. It is so glaring that it cannot be defended.

Mr. Payne's plan is to give each State four delegates at large and one delegate for either 8,000 or 10,000 Republican votes cast in the preceding election. Upon this basis the seven States giving the Republican candidate for President 200,075 votes in 1896 will have a much larger representation than Indiana now has, and seventeen more delegates than this State would have at the rate of one delegate for 10,000 votes. Party policy and plain justice demand some such change as Mr. Payne advocates. There should be no representation that is not backed by votes.

A contributor who knows a work of art when he sees it and is well qualified to judge of its merits, speaks approvingly in another column of a drawing in a New York paper by a young Indiana artist. The Journal had inspected this picture with considerable interest before its attention was directed toward it and before it knew the Hoosier origin of the work. It is called "The Turkey Girl," and represents a young woman in very scant attire, a sheet, a towel, standing in her bath on the cold, damp ground in what is apparently a November evening, judging by the naked limbs of the trees. She has a horn at her lips—the correspondent calls it a flute—and is engaged in blowing it for some purpose unknown. Half a dozen turkeys about her feet are gazing at her in wonder—and no wonder! They probably never saw a woman so conduct herself before. They are good turkeys; they have a great deal of expression and have a great deal of such birds would not be so much interested in such a picture. The girl is also quite pleasing as a mere work of art, for the Journal never had any doubt that the drawing was a bit of real art. What it is unable to make out is what the composition means. Why is she a turkey girl and what are she and the flock doing out at that time of night? The correspondent says the picture is poetical. Doubtless it is, but the Journal makes haste to say, in view of the fact that the gifted young artist drew entirely from his imagination, and that he never, no never in all his life, saw the like of that scene in Indiana, and never will.

The announcement that Indianapolis is soon to have a new and modern hotel is a welcome one to the authority of the gentlemen who have contracted to carry out the project, will be received with more than ordinary gratification. The proposed improvement promises to be one of the most costly and important that has been made in this city for many years, second only perhaps to the new government building, and will supply a much-needed want. It is to be hoped that nothing may arise to interfere with the consummation of the plan.

Representative Roberts says he was married twice before the law against polygamy was passed. The first law against that system was passed in 1862, and Mr. Roberts was born about 1857, in England. Such early marriages are terrible!

A Minnesota college professor, who is also a preacher, says the woman who is a one of the evils of modern civilization, and that the world would be better off if all women were turned out of their jobs to-morrow. The reverend professor talks like a man whose next occupation will be that of running errands for his wife's boarders.

Snow to the north of us and snow to the south of us, but here only a flurry. Indianapolis is apt to be somewhat exclusive in the matter of weather.

It may develop in time that even the Democrats will decide that their herd of politicians is complete without the addition of Mr. Roberts, of Utah.

Wary of repeating itself, history has taken to denying itself, and Kentucky has had an official count without a shooting scrape of any sort.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Henry Irving walks pigeon-toed. "Well, a man who makes as much money as he does can afford to walk any way he wants to."

The inwardness. "What makes you so crazy to vote, Aunt Minerva?" "I'm not so crazy to vote, but I want my rights established."

Ye Olde-Book Snagger. "Tis not," Jim says, with wistful looks across the shelf of his bookcase, "So hard these cherished tomes to buy as 'tis to sneak them past Jane's eye."

Language. To him who thinks the English tongue By our rude slang hath lost its powers, Be this large clump of comfort flung: Great England's slang is worse than ours.

Toussled and Dusty. "I can't understand why women enjoy seeing football." "I'll tell you; it is because it makes the men look as if they had been cleaning house."

Footnotes. A genius is a man who can make a law-mower shovel snow. Abnormal enthusiasm too often passes for great executive ability.

Never put off till to-morrow what you can put off till next spring. There are no grown-up joys to compare with the five-year-old child's "saucer-pie."

Truth crushed to earth rises again because man can't stay up all night holding it down. People who eat health food always break down their constitutions arguing with people who don't.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Pope Plus IX's private library is offered for sale at a Roman book auction. Many volumes are in artistic bindings, bearing the Pope's seal.

The tomato is now definitely assigned a place as a tonic among foods. A noted physician has made extensive experiments with the juice as a medicine, and says as a health tonic it is unequalled.

LAW AGAINST TRUSTS

ATTORNEY GENERAL GRIGGS EXPLAINS THE ACT OF 1890.

It is Directed Only Against Illegal Corporations Engaged in Interstate Commerce.

HAS NOT SHIRKED HIS DUTY

SUITS BROUGHT IN ALL CASES WHERE FACTS WARRANTED.

Higher Salaries for United States Judges Recommended—Court of Claims Burdened.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Attorney General Griggs, in his annual report to Congress, reviews the work of the Department of Justice during the year and then says that application is occasionally made to the department to have legal proceedings brought in the name of the United States against corporations or combinations of companies that are alleged to be engaged in forming or maintaining monopolies or agreements in restraint of trade or competition.

"Such suits," the attorney general says, "can be maintained only when the offense comes within the scope of the federal courts. The only federal legislation against combinations in restraint of trade is contained in the so-called Sherman act of July 2, 1890. It will be observed that this statute is directed only against combinations or monopolies in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations. It does not pretend to go into other branches of business or commerce, or attempt in any way to interfere with those transactions which are carried on exclusively within the boundaries of a State, or which do not amount to what, under the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, is understood by the term 'interstate commerce.' The federal government has no constitutional right to supervise, direct, or interfere with the transaction of ordinary business by the people of the several States, such business relating directly, and not incidentally, to interstate commerce, and such has been the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States."

The attorney general discusses this subject at some length, quoting freely from decisions of the courts sustaining his position, and in conclusion says: "In all cases where the facts presented to the attorney general capable of legal proof have established satisfactorily such an agreement or combination in restraint of interstate commerce as is contemplated by the Sherman act, legal proceedings have been taken by him in the name of the United States to dissolve the combination or to punish the offenders by indictment."

The attorney general also refers to the many important questions which have arisen in the administration of the government and affairs of our new insular possessions, appends copies of opinions rendered by him on the same.

Referring to the work of the Court of Private Land Claims, the attorney general says: "It will doubtless be necessary or Congress to provide for some tribunal to take this court into consideration, and upon such principles as Congress may see fit to establish."

Plaintiffs in an incomplete character to public lands in the recently acquired territory of the United States in Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. As to Porto Rico especially, early provision for the determination of questions of this kind ought to be made, and legislation ought to be passed to provide methods and restrictions under which rights in public lands and waters in that island can be acquired. The rivers and streams as well as the water front on the seaboard of Porto Rico were formerly vested in the crown of Spain, and the ownership of them has now been transferred to the United States, and can only be disposed of in accordance with the will of Congress. No structure or improvement can be erected on the lands which requires the use of the waters of the streams or the shores of the island can be made, and as there is at present no law which authorizes any person to grant the necessary license or permission for even the temporary diversion of the waters of the island, it is a matter of some importance.

On the subject of judicial salaries, the attorney general says: "It is not an unusual thing to find a lawyer appearing before the United States Courts in a case where his fee for one argument exceeds the annual salary of the judge. The judges of the United States Supreme Court and of the Circuit and District courts are inadequately compensated. The salaries of those of the United States are everywhere in the United States, and especially the salaries of their judges are paid smaller salaries than are allowed by the States to state judges. It is a matter of some importance to believe that an increase of the salary of the chief justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court, who have had every means to control not only the politics, but the executive, judicial and legislative departments of the government, is a matter of some importance to believe that an increase of the salary of the chief justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court, who have had every means to control not only the politics, but the executive, judicial and legislative departments of the government, is a matter of some importance to believe that an increase of the salary of the chief justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court, who have had every means to control not only the politics, but the executive, judicial and legislative departments of the government, is a matter of some importance to believe that an increase of the salary of the chief justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court, who have had every means to control not 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